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The News

HAROLD J. SNELL
OPTICIAN & JEWELLER
HAS MOVED TWO DOORS EAST

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FALL OF CRACOW IS EXPECTED MOMENTARILY

LONDON, Nov. 17th, 2.45 a.m.—A Venice despatch to the Morning Post says: "The fall of Cracow is expected at any moment. The city is invested on the north, and parts are ablaze. The inhabitants are in flight. For the Russians the fall of Cracow means the key to the industrial districts of Silesia, striking a vital economic blow at Germany."

C. P. R. Employees Subscribe
Big Sum to Patriotic Fund



Sir Thomas Shaughnessy
(From a recent drawing by Emil Fuchs)

The voluntary contribution made by officers and employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, of one day's pay has amounted to the fine total of \$140,310.71, to which must be added the sum of \$1,421.93 contributed in the same way from the Dominion Atlantic Railway, the line owned by the company in Nova Scotia.

In view of the fact that this contribution was collected from all districts served by the railway from Atlantic to Pacific, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has written to Ottawa asking that credit in the distribution of this sum should be given to the various provinces in the following proportions: "British Columbia, \$18,000; Alberta, \$18,000; Saskatchewan, \$18,000; Manitoba, \$28,000; Ontario, \$28,000; Quebec, \$28,000; New Brunswick, \$5,310.71; to Nova Scotia the sum already noted of \$1,421.93."

The "one-day's pay" idea, which was a pet scheme of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, has proved one of the most fertile seeds for the Patriotic Fund, as it was adopted by a large number of firms.

It is interesting to note the size of the C. P. R. pay roll which may be figured out at \$65 times \$141, 738.64, or the enormous total of \$9,211,793.60 per year.

Volunteers, Attention!

Today is "The Day" when those who for weeks past have been fretting for the call to arms on behalf of their country. Major Gaetz received word last week that he was expected to enlist fifty men to-day for the second contingent of Canadian troops. His task as far as numbers go, is a very light one, for he has a couple of hundred men anxious and willing to go. The selection, however, will be a most serious matter, for they are all fit, consequently he will be blessed by some, and called "sold" and "planned" by those whom he rejects. However, there is consolation in store for the rejected ones in the press notices, which state that "magnificent troops will shortly be raised, so it is as well for them to keep their pecker up. The men chosen will likely leave for Calgary tomorrow (Thursday).

Canadians' Prominent Role

LONDON, November 9.—Rarely has London's population turned out to see a parade of troops. The Lord Mayor's show as today, when Sir Chas. Johnston assumed the ancient office of Lord Mayor, was no exception. The parade, which was immediately increased by the show partaking largely of a military display, in which Canadians played a most conspicuous part, was witnessed by nearly every French of the service now established at Salisbury, travelled to London under the command of Col. Williams and Col. Reid. A detachment of Strathcona's Horse and Princess Pat's were also included. The men, who came from across the Atlantic, were warmly welcomed. By special request of Sir Charles Johnston, the Canadians were placed immediately around the state coach, in recognition of their lordship's lifelong connection with the Dominion. The King, Edward's Horse, in which many Canadians are serving, also played a prominent part in the procession. The Honorable Artillery Company and City of London battalions were conspicuous.

"Bobs," Britain's Greatest Soldier, Called by Death Within Sound of Guns

Field Marshal Earl Roberts Dies of Pneumonia in France While on Visit of Inspection to Indian Troops at the Front

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Field-Marshal Earl Roberts died Saturday night in France of pneumonia. A telegram from Field-Marshal Sir John French, commander of the expeditionary forces of the British on the continent, apprised Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, of the death of the great soldier. The telegram read: "I deeply regret to tell you that Lord Roberts died at 8 o'clock this (Saturday) evening."

Field-Marshal Roberts, who was colonel-in-chief of the Indian troops, had gone to France to give his greeting. Soon after his arrival he became ill. He suffered from a severe chill Thursday, and pneumonia rapidly developed. His great age, 82 years, greatly militated against his recovery. The veteran's devotion to the interests of the army, his hard work in this connection, and his seemingly good health had been the subject of comment since the beginning of the war.

Death Occurred During Sleep
The death of Earl Roberts was extremely sudden. He was in his usual good health when he left England on Wednesday with his daughter, Lady Alice Roberts, and his son-in-law, Major Lewin. The party had a rough trip crossing the channel, but the aged general felt no ill-effects, and went through with his program on the continent. In fact, he was about to return home when his death occurred.

Earl Roberts had motored to the British bases and camps, had reviewed the Indian troops, and had conferred with the leading officers. It was not until about dinner time, Friday evening, that he complained of a slight chill. As he was subject to more or less trifling chest troubles, he followed his usual course and went to bed early. As his temperature increased, medical men were called in, and pronounced his condition critical. They relieved the general of what pain he was suffering, and he fell asleep. His death occurred during sleep.

Popular Military Figure
He was the most popular military figure in Great Britain, and a national hero without rival in the affections of the people.

IS CHRISTIANITY A FAILURE?

The city hall was well filled on Sunday afternoon by citizens, on the invitation of the Men's Brotherhood, to listen to an address by Dr. Clark, M.P. for this riding, on "Is Christianity a Failure?"

H. H. Gaetz, President of the Brotherhood, made a few brief remarks as to the aims and objects of the Brotherhood, welcoming all present and introducing the speaker, who, he said, was well known to most of those present.

Dr. Clark, on rising, said he was pleased to be present, and if the remarks he would make proved to be of benefit to only one man, he might at this time be under a cloud as to whether Christianity was a failure or not, leaving to the present war to decide that question. He said that he was not a Christian, but that he was a man who had failed in his only business, and that there was more hope than he had put in into operation.

The title to his address had been suggested to him by the reported remark of a young man, who, while addressing a club, had said that if this war had shown anything at all, it was that Christianity had proved a failure. He himself disagreed with that sentiment. Before we could say anything on the matter we first of all had to get down to the basis of the question and ask ourselves, what is Christianity?

It is the principle of mutual love, mankind, and had been given to us by the founder of Christianity when he said, "A new commandment I give unto you, that you love one another." War was not the result of the failure of Christianity, but of the absence of Christianity. Where were we to go to get the ideal of Christianity? We could not get it altogether from the churches, because there were in Great Britain, alone some three hundred sects, each believing they were right in their principles of Christianity, and while he was not sure, he believed the American continent had added a few more sects to that number. What we had to do was to go back to the Bible, and read what the ideal of Christianity was. No man, young or old, should feel ashamed to say that he read the Bible. Christ's sayings are no doubt as to the meaning of Christianity. "A new commandment I give unto you, that you love one another," and again, "By this shall all men know ye that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another." Christ did not talk of war, but he knew all about it. He knew that there was more hatred than love in the world. He was asked how to put the principle into operation, and who is my neighbor? As an answer He related the story of the man who was set

upon by thieves, and while the Priest of the Temple passed him by a Samaritan, a man who "hated the countrymen of the Jews," he was subject to more or less trifling chest troubles, he followed his usual course and went to bed early. As his temperature increased, medical men were called in, and pronounced his condition critical. They relieved the general of what pain he was suffering, and he fell asleep. His death occurred during sleep.

The Doctor said very emphatically that Christ dealt with the individual, not with the community, and that the man in the city of Red Deer, instead of going to church, went out tonight and in some way helped an unfortunate brother, without proclaiming it to the world, he would be doing a Christian act.

While the war was an evil, it was bringing out Christianity in all its glory. What about the work of the Red Cross Societies? There was a noble example of Christianity. One of our greatest evils was greed, and the greed of the world was the greed of the world. We should put it to the test. The founder Himself never expected all men to be raised to the high standard of the ideal, but that there was more hope than he had put in into operation. If we throw out Christianity, what have we left? Science; with its search for the ideal, murder, rape and suffering. And what about the unit? Christianity made gentlemen. That was a gentleman! A man who would not willingly wound anyone. Dr. Clark's address was interesting and a few humorous remarks, and was given in a very able manner, there being not the slightest doubt of its sincerity, the effect it had upon his audience, and above all the undoubted proof that Christianity is not a failure.

At the conclusion of the address, Chairman Gaetz said that if any one in the audience wished to speak, they would be glad to hear him. Dr. Wilson rose and said, as a Methodist, he would like to add his testimony to the fact that Christianity was a success. "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

Municipal Elections

There is no stir as yet in municipal elections. Mayor Carswell held their annual banquet in the basement of the Methodist Church last Saturday evening, November 14. Sixteen members sat down to a very enjoyable dinner, their strength being added to by the presence of the Hon. President E. Michener, M.P., and H. G. Stone. In addition to the toast list, addresses were delivered by Messrs. Michener and Stone, and rolled to by the Chairman, J. E. Walton. Votes of thanks were passed the Ladies' Aid for the use of the dinnerware, and the municipal committee for the use of the hall.

Patriotic Committee Meet

The local patriotic fund committee met on Saturday afternoon. President E. Michener, M.P., presided in the chair. The report committee presented their report on cases they had dealt with earlier in the week, which was accepted.

Correspondence was read from the Secretary of the Central Committee at Calgary on matters in connection with the fund, and certain recommendations were made. Some of the replies received from the Central Committee were read, and the Secretary, Mr. Mann, was instructed to send in a letter of protest, which was done.

Supreme Court Sittings

The Supreme Court sittings were held in the Obedience Hall, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, last week. Justice Hyndman presiding. Out of the eight cases down for hearing four were adjourned to the next sitting. The case of Stevenson v. Hamilton occupied the greater part of two days. Tatham v. Everett, Dismissed. Seymour v. Moore et al. Adjourned. Wildman v. Scarlett. Adjourned. Trimble v. City of Red Deer. Adjourned. Toronto, of Castor v. Parncombe. Adjourned.

Canada, Port Huron v. Robinson. This was an interpleader action to determine the ownership of monies in the hands of the law officers. Judgment for plaintiff. Mr. Munro for defendant. Lampi v. Michener et al. Settled by consent. Stevenson v. Hamilton. A real estate action, in which the plaintiff endeavored to set aside a deal in the sum of \$13,000, and best known defendant. Plaintiff received judgment in his favor for \$100 on another issue.

D. R. Wilkie, General Manager Imperial Bank Dead

V. K. Wickens, manager of the Imperial Bank, received a wire yesterday from the city of Red Deer, stating that D. R. Wilkie, general manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, at Toronto, Mr. Wilkie was one of the most able and best known financiers in the Dominion of Canada, and his death will be a severe blow to the bank with which he was connected, as well as to the general public of Canada.

Submarine of Enemy Sunk by French Warship

Paris, November 13.—A special report from Dunkirk says that a French torpedo boat sank a German submarine off Westende, Belgium, Tuesday. It is said, was trying to torpedo the French warship when the latter's commander caught sight of her periscopes, put on full speed and chased down the enemy, which disappeared. A large quantity of oil rose to the surface, marking the spot where the submarine sank. The torpedo boat suffered only slight damage and returned to port for repairs.

Lord Gordon-Lennox is Killed at Front

LONDON, November 13.—Lord Richard Charles Gordon-Lennox, major in the Grenadier Guards, the third son of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, has been killed in battle, it was announced here today. Lord Gordon-Lennox served in the South African war, and afterwards saw service in China.

Band Banquet

The members of the Citizens' Band held their annual banquet in the basement of the Methodist Church last Saturday evening, November 14. Sixteen members sat down to a very enjoyable dinner, their strength being added to by the presence of the Hon. President E. Michener, M.P., and H. G. Stone. In addition to the toast list, addresses were delivered by Messrs. Michener and Stone, and rolled to by the Chairman, J. E. Walton. Votes of thanks were passed the Ladies' Aid for the use of the dinnerware, and the municipal committee for the use of the hall.

Gen. Botha's Force Defeats Command of General De Wet

FORCE OF GERMANS AND BOER REBELS ARE ALSO DEFEATED AT ZANDFONTEIN

LONDON, Nov. 13.—3.30 a.m.—An official Pretoria despatch received by Reuters Telegram Company says that General Louis Botha came into contact with the rebel General De Wet's commando 24 miles west of Winburg, Orange River Colony, after a forced night march. The rebels were severely defeated, 250 being taken prisoners.

An official despatch from Lieut.-Col Dirk Van de Venster concerning the defeat of Nov. 8 of a force of Germans and Boer rebels at Zandfontein, near the southern border of German South-west Africa, was received here today. According to the report, the Union forces inflicted a loss of 120 killed and wounded and captured twenty-five men. The Union loss was twelve men killed and eleven wounded.

"Our officers and men who were killed," the report says, "with some exceptions, were shot with dum dum bullets and suffered frightful wounds."

Masses of New German Troops Again Hurdled Back by Allies

LONDON, Nov. 16.—With practically all the flower of his army slaughtered in futile attempts to crush his allies, the Kaiser today hurriedly forwarded masses of new troops, mainly second and third line reservists, for a renewal of the campaign to capture Dunkirk and Calais.

Thus reinforced the Germans delivered a terrific onslaught against the Franco-Belgian army at Neuport, only to be driven back to their original positions. The Germans appear to have launched their last desperate attack upon Ypres, which the British army continues to hold, a fact of the greatest importance, as Ypres controls the most important highways and railroads leading to the Belgian coast. Despatches from trustworthy sources in Holland declare the Germans are evacuating Dixmude.

Mr. Moore's Letter

Rev. Archdeacon Dewdney has recently received the following letter from Rev. C. W. G. Moore, which we print, with Mr. Dewdney's permission, as it will be of great interest to the public generally. Mr. Moore having passed through a portion of the siege of Antwerp. Mr. Moore writes: "You can understand how I am going to publish all the news of his doings of interest to the public."

I am chaplain in the Royal Marine Brigade and have been since September 15th. You can understand how impossible it was for me to stay at home when all this war fever is at its height. I had a notice on October 4, and in four days we were on our way from home. Then to Antwerp, and from there by train to Antwerp, and from there by train to Antwerp. The Belgians there were in a great straits, and only the presence of our Brigade kept them from surrendering. On Sunday morning, October 4th, our fellows went into the trenches at Lirne, and I went up in the afternoon and saw them there. All was calm there, though the houses were deserted and everything left, such had been the panic. That night I spent at headquarters, about a mile behind our trenches. Shelling began about 8 p.m. and lasted until moon on Sunday. It was distinctly unpleasant for the shells whistled over and burst on all sides, hitting several men, including a Belgian priest, whom I saw with until the morning. Ah, well, all the time until we left the city the shelling went on and the Belgian guns were silenced. On Thursday the Naval Brigade joined us. On Thursday evening General Pau decided to withdraw the city, and the morning we had all crossed the ponton bridge and had marched to where we were embarked for Antwerp. On Sunday we reached Antwerp, and on Monday we were back in Dover. The men behaved splendidly in spite of their heavy losses, and it was a great relief to have them back. The Germans had known of our retreat, though they had not known of our return. The men had saved us from annihilation or unconditional surrender. This we all recognize, and are thankful for having got away safely. The scenes at Antwerp and on the road have been described. A never ending stream of refugees flooded across the city, together with the Belgian army and reserve, conveyances of all kinds, from motor buses from London to little carts drawn by dogs. Terribly pathetic was the scene. The Belgians, these poor Belgians, homeless in their own land, fearful of the enemy, longing just to get beyond their reach. Think of those about the scene. One day I came back from near the lines with a bus load of wounded. One poor fellow passed away soon after we reached the busy street after the things that belong to our peace, and now, indeed, in the fury of war, they are dead from our eyes. We lost one of our killed, but he was probably one of the best living men of any of us, in fact, quite exceptional. A Major Price, who for a year past had been training for the military at Chesham, and on the very day he went into the trenches he would, in the ordinary course of events, have been ordained by the Bishop of London. On the Tuesday morning he was hit and two hours later I buried him in a hastily prepared grave in a Roman Catholic churchyard. It was good to hear his men speak of him. He knew no fear; he had spoken to them of being prepared. He had lived the life in his midst.

Today is a charming autumn morning. Our country home, steeply on a hill, is a very pleasant place to be. I am a great gardener, and has made the place very pleasant in every way, so that it is a wrench to leave, but I would not wish things otherwise with this war and all in progress. All well so far, as you know, I have been with my brothers. The youngest is on the "Lord Nelson," the second is on the "Wesley," and the third is on the "Wesley," and the fourth is on the "Wesley," and the fifth is on the "Wesley," and the sixth is on the "Wesley," and the seventh is on the "Wesley," and the eighth is on the "Wesley," and the ninth is on the "Wesley," and the tenth is on the "Wesley," and the eleventh is on the "Wesley," and the twelfth is on the "Wesley," and the thirteenth is on the "Wesley," and the fourteenth is on the "Wesley," and the fifteenth is on the "Wesley," and the sixteenth is on the "Wesley," and the seventeenth is on the "Wesley," and the eighteenth is on the "Wesley," and the nineteenth is on the "Wesley," and the twentieth is on the "Wesley," and the twenty-first is on the "Wesley," and the twenty-second is on the "Wesley," and the twenty-third is on the "Wesley," and the twenty-fourth is on the "Wesley," and the twenty-fifth is on the "Wesley," and the twenty-sixth is on the "Wesley," and the twenty-seventh 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C.P.R. Time Table

(Changed Sept. 27th)

Going South—			
Arrives at 3.25	Leaves at 3.35		
Arrives at 11.20	Leaves at 11.30		
Arrives at 18.20	Leaves at 18.30		
Going North—			
Arrives at 3.35	Leaves at 3.45		
Arrives at 11.40	Leaves at 11.50		
Arrives at 19.00	Leaves at 19.10		
Arrives at 19.00	Leaves at 19.10		
SUNDAYS.			
Going South—			
Arrives at 3.25	Leaves at 3.35		
Arrives at 11.10	Leaves at 11.20		
Going North—			
Arrives at 3.35	Leaves at 3.45		
Arrives at 11.40	Leaves at 11.50		
Arrives at 19.00	Leaves at 19.10		
Alberta Central Subdivision—			
Leave Red Deer at 8.00, returning			
arrive at 19.30.			

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a second homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. GORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for—41988.

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EXCUSE ME! RUPERT HUGHES NOVELIZED FROM THE COMEDY OF THE SAME NAME. ILLUSTRATED FROM PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PLAY AS PRODUCED BY HENRY W. SAVAGE.

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—Lieut. Harry Mallory is ordered to the front lines. He and Marjorie Newton decide to elope, but wreck their plans by meeting their minister on the way to the train.

CHAPTER II.—Transcontinental train is taking off. Marjorie is a lively little girl with an Englishman and his wife. They decide to elope.

CHAPTER III.—The elopers have an exciting time getting to the train.

CHAPTER IV.—"Little Jimmie" Wellington, bound for Reno to elope, is introduced to Marjorie. They decide to elope.

CHAPTER V.—She is also bound for Reno with same object in view. They decide to elope.

CHAPTER VI.—Latter blames Mrs. Newton for her marital troubles. She decides to elope.

CHAPTER VII.—Rev. and Mrs. Temple decide to elope. They decide to elope.

CHAPTER VIII.—Marjorie decides to elope. They decide to elope.

CHAPTER IX.—Marjorie is distracted over their situation.

CHAPTER X.—Marjorie is distracted over their situation.

CHAPTER XI.—Marjorie is distracted over their situation.

CHAPTER XII.—Marjorie is distracted over their situation.

CHAPTER XIII.—Marjorie is distracted over their situation.

CHAPTER XIV.—Marjorie is distracted over their situation.

CHAPTER XV.—Marjorie is distracted over their situation.

CHAPTER XVI.—Marjorie is distracted over their situation.

CHAPTER XVII.—Marjorie is distracted over their situation.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Marjorie is distracted over their situation.

CHAPTER XIX.—Marjorie is distracted over their situation.

CHAPTER XX.—Marjorie is distracted over their situation.

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CHAPTER XXVII.—Marjorie is distracted over their situation.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Marjorie is distracted over their situation.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Marjorie is distracted over their situation.

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CHAPTER XXXVII.—Marjorie is distracted over their situation.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Marjorie is distracted over their situation.

smuggled in here! I'll break that coon's head. Come out of there, you miserable creature! You're a disgrace to the magnificent Snoodleums by the scruff of his neck, growling. 'Tis you for the baggage-car ahead, and I'll have you and your kind out of here in a jiffy. You're getting new bearings on Marjorie's character, spoke across the rampart of his Napoleonically inspired ego.

"Well, you're a nice one—making violent love to a conductor before my very eyes. A minute more and I would have—"

She silenced him with a snap: "Don't you speak to me! I hate you! I hate all men. The more I know men the more I like—this rascal here, and she asked anxiously: "Where is Snoodleums?"

"He's looking for the fellow that pulled the rope."

"You go tell him to back up—and slowly, too."

"No, thank you!" said Mallory. He was a young man, but he was not heeding the conductor's stop-pid expressions. Already the conductor's voice was heard in the smoking room, where he appeared with the rush and roar of a Babylonian bull.

"Well!" he belated, "which one of you guys can't hear my voice?"

"I was nobody here, sir," Dr. Temple meekly explained. The conductor transfixed him with a baleful glare: "I don't want to see a gambler on earth. I bet you did it."

"I assure you, sir," Wedgewood interposed, "he didn't touch it. I was here, sir, and so they passed."

The conductor waved him aside and followed by all the passengers in an angry, snarling mob. "Who pulled that rope? Speak up somebody!"

"Mallory was about to scold him when he saw that the conductor was not the conductor's black bag with the withering contempt of a young queen: 'I pulled the rope, sir. Whom did you suppose?'"

The conductor almost dropped with apoplexy at finding himself with no one to blame. His immense rage on but this pink and white slip. "You!" he gulped, "well, what in—say, in the name of—why, don't you know it's a gentleman's offense to 'top a train this way?'"

Marjorie tossed her head a little higher, grew a little calmer: "What do you mean, sir? I was just back up."

The conductor was reduced to a wet rag, a feeble echo: "Back up—the train up!"

"Back up the train up," Marjorie answered, resolutely, "and so slowly I'll tell you to stop."

She began to laugh at her own moment, then, while on Mallory: "Say, what'll be the matter with your wife?"

Mallory was saved from the problem by answering by Marjorie's abrupt change from a young Tarzina rebuking a serf, to a terrified mother. She said: "Implying that I was a 'guy' of 'tears' is dead!"

"Please back up!" My darling child fell off the train."

Marjorie's rage fell away in an instant. "Your child fell off the train?" he gasped. "Good Lord! How old was he?"

"One year and he was groping for the bell cord to give the signal, with the other he opened the door to look back along the track."

"He was two years old," Marjorie sobbed.

"Oh, that's too bad!" the conductor groaned. "What did he look back for?"

"He was looking for his father's neck."

"A pink ribbon—oh, the poor little child!" the conductor said.

"And a long curly tail."

The conductor swung round with a yell. "A curly tail—your son?"

"My dog!" Marjorie roared back at him.

The conductor's voice cracked weakly as he shrieked: "Your dog? What dog? What dog?"

"He was a fool dog," Marjorie retorted, facing him down, "he knows more than you do."

"The conductor threw up his hands: 'Well, don't you women beat—' He studied Marjorie as if she were some curious form of nature. Suddenly an idea struck him. He said: 'Say, what kind of a dog was it?—a measly little cheese-head?'"

"He was a noble, beautiful soul with wonderful eyes and adorable ears."

The conductor was growing weaker and weaker: "Well, don't worry. I got back with the baggage car."

"Marjorie stared at him unbelievably. The news seemed too gloriously absurd to be true. "He isn't dead," Snoodleums said. "He's alive!"

"He lives! He lives! You have saved him!" and once more she flung herself upon the conductor. He tried to bat her off like a cat, and Mallory came to his rescue by dragging her away and showing her into a chair.

"Oh, you dear, good, kind angel. Get him at once."

"He stays in the baggage car," the conductor answered, firmly and as he supposed, finally.

"But Snoodleums doesn't like baggage cars," Marjorie smiled. "He won't ride in one."

"He'll ride in this one or I'll wring his neck!"

"You lend him human flesh!" Marjorie shrieked from him in horror, and he found courage to seize the bell rope and yank it viciously with a snarl: "Please, may I start this train?"

The whistle tooted faintly. The bell began to hammer, the train to crack and rattle and click. The conductor pulled his cap down hard and started forward. Marjorie seized his sleeve: "Oh, I implore you, don't condescend to let me see the baggage car!"

"The conductor surrendered unconditionally: "Oh, Lord, all right, all right. I'll lose my job, but if you'll keep quiet, I'll bring him to you." And he shut the door, followed by the passengers, who were shaking their heads in wonderment at this most amazing feat of this most amazing bluff.

When they were alone once more, Marjorie, as radiant as April after a storm, turned her sunshiny smile on Mallory: "Isn't it glorious to have our little Snoodleums alive and well?"

But Marjorie was feeling like a March day. He answered with a

sleepy chill: "You care more for the dog than you do for me?"

"Why shouldn't I?" Marjorie answered with wide eyes, "Snoodleums never would have brought me on a wild goose chase like this. Heaven knows he didn't want to come."

Mallory repeated the indictment: "You love a dog better than you love your husband."

"My dear!" Marjorie laughed, then she spoke with lofty condescension: "Harry Mallory, if you're going to be jealous of that dog, I'll never marry you the longest day I live."

"So you'll let a dog come between us?" he demanded.

"I wouldn't give up Snoodleums for a hundred husbands," she retorted. "I'm glad to know it in time," Mallory said. "You'd better give me back that wedding ring."

Marjorie's heart stopped at this, but her pride was in arms. She drew herself up, slid the ring from her finger, and held it out as if it were a relic: "With pleasure. Good afternoon, Mr. Mallory."

Mallory took it as if it were the merest trifle, bowed and murmured: "Good afternoon, Miss Newton."

He stalked out and she turned her back on him. A casual witness would have said that they were too indifferent to each other even to feel anger. As a matter of romantic fact, however, she was so wounded, so madly with regret. Each longed for strength to whirl round with outflung arms of reconciliation, and neither could be so brave, and so they parted, each harking back fiercely for one word of recall from the other. But neither spoke, and Marjorie sat staring at nothing through rainy eyes, while Mallory strode into the Men's Room as melancholy as Hamlet with Yorick's skull in his hands.

It was their first great quarrel, and they were convinced that the world might as well come to an end.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The Woman-Hater's Release.

The observation room was as lonely as a deserted battlefield and Marjorie was so alone, and so they parted, each harking back fiercely for one word of recall from the other. But neither spoke, and Marjorie sat staring at nothing through rainy eyes, while Mallory strode into the Men's Room as melancholy as Hamlet with Yorick's skull in his hands.

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Why not try Hewson & Sons for coal and wood? The cheapest and best—Sold for cash only.

Nevis Coal \$4.75
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Wood \$2.00
Special prices for large orders. Stove Coal guaranteed all lumps.

DRAYING AND TEAM WORK

Manager's Res. 220

RED DEER

HER GREAT MISTAKE

Believed for Years That a Loyal and Loving Husband Was Untrue.

BY SELINA ELIZABETH HIGGINS.

"I can't take them, Mrs. Smith—please do not ask me. I know you are just the dearest cook in the world, and I know your good, kind heart, too, but they so remind—remind me—of the speaker burst into tears, and bowed her head upon the plain, but snowy clean kitchen table, as if her heart would break.

Her neighbor reluctantly took up the round, pyramid package she had just brought over. Where its plumed newspaper cover was half open, the white, tempting crust of a pumpkin pie showed, crowned with a dozen or more rich, brown, flaky doughnuts.

"Don't misunderstand me, Mrs. Smith," said Sarah Ritchie, drying her tears. "If you only knew—"

"I know all about it, dear," answered the kind Sarah, tenderly. "Don't speak of it again. I do wish, though, that you could come over this evening. We are going to have a little company. It is just the reason for choosing up, you know."

"I have some very important business tonight," said Sarah, "it is about the property, and I have to see Lawyer Jones."

"Well, dear, don't fret too much," urged Mrs. Smith in a sisterly way. "I know your cross is a hard one, but you must always count on us as true, willing friends."

Sarah Ritchie, left to herself, sat looking mournfully out of the window at the snowy landscape. "Pumpkin pies and doughnuts," they prosaic themes. All the same, they seemed to cheer old-time wounds. There had been a time when Sarah, queen of a home, had been famous for thriftiness and excellency in her domestic life. Then there had come a stirring break.



Approached His Lonely Home.

and the golden cord of mutual love had snapped in twain. Briefly told, this was the tragedy of her life: She had married Alfred Ritchie, the bookkeeper in the small hardware business her father conducted. There was a happy year. Then, one day, her husband disappeared. It was known that he went away with the young lady clerk at a distant city. A deficit of five hundred dollars was found. Sarah's father was ill at the time. He died without knowing what his business was on the verge of ruin. All that was left was the house in which Sarah now lived, and that mortgaged.

Before the funeral an express package containing five hundred dollars, no name, no explanation. The following week Alfred Ritchie reappeared in the village. Sarah refused to see him. He wrote her a letter, begging for an interview. Sarah wrote back to him, forbidding him to ever cross her path again.

What could she think but the worst? She learned later that Alfred had taken charge of a grazing farm one hundred miles distant; like herself, leading a lonely, lifeless life.

Sarah tidied up the place, as was her wont, and the little place was hospitable and neat looking when Lawyer Jones arrived.

She had not seen him since her husband had so strangely gone away. "I sent for you, Mr. Jones," she said, "because the mortgage on the house here is due. I cannot possibly pay it, but I can keep up the interest if you will renew the loan."

"I have a surprise for you," replied the lawyer. "I hardly know how you will take it, but—the mortgage has been paid in full."

"By whom?" exclaimed Sarah, in startled wonder. "By your husband, Alfred Ritchie."

"He is not my—" flashed out Sarah, and then, controlled the rising tide of resentment. "You tell me this!" she added, her lips compressed. "Under no circumstances will I receive help, pity or interest from the man who has wrecked my life's happiness."

There was a spot of silence. Sarah sat with beating bosom, a suspicion of angry tears in her eyes. The attorney seemed thinking how he had best say what he had to disclose.

"Will you listen to a story I am at last authorized to tell?" he asked. Sarah nodded, but with her emotion choked, her face not at all responsive.

"The girl who left the town the day that your husband died, as you know, was a distant relative of your father. Your husband had learned that she had married a wretch who not only would not support her, but influenced her to steal money from her employer, and send it to him. Briefly, Alfred went with her to hunt up the wretch. He compelled him to care for his wife. He borrowed five hundred dollars from a relative to replace the stolen money. He could not publicly explain all this without getting the girl in trouble, and you refused to listen to his explanations. The girl died a month ago, and now he has just written me he is free to have the truth known. By patient labor, always loving you, he saved up the money to pay off the mortgage on your home."

"Oh, how cruel, how wicked I have been!" cried the overwhelmed wife. "How shall I make amends? Oh, tell me, I implore of you!"

And Robert Jones, good lawyer and true friend, told her, and almost at daybreak next morning Sarah was on her way to the herding farm where her husband had been leading his hermit life.

Sarah found the bleak place with its cottage in charge of a boy. He told her that Mr. Ritchie had come away for a few days on important business. At once, with a joy that thrilled her tired heart to mighty devotion and love, she started in "to make things comfortable for him."

"It will stay here, oh, I must stay—If Alfred will only let me!" she told herself, as she scrubbed and cleaned and dusted. Then she set to thinking of the favorite dishes her husband used to like. She smiled as she recalled his ardent praises for her pumpkin pies and doughnuts.

Travelling through the snow, Alfred Ritchie approached his lonely home two nights later. He noticed that there was a light in the window. Then a sniff of unusual cooking crossed his nostrils. He pushed open the door.

Some one screamed—the startled Sarah, but not until the astonished husband had seen a kitchen table loaded with pumpkin pies and doughnuts, a famous steak frying on a comfortable looking stove, and the burnished tea kettle singing a merry song of welcome and comfort.

"Sarah," he cried, and his big, boyal heart spoke its earnest delight as he sheltered her in his strong, cherishing arms.

"Oh, Alfred, it is like heaven, all this!" sobbed the penitent Sarah. A little later, as they sat in the soft glow of the great fireplace, "I wish never to leave this. A glad, true wife, I will only ask to care for you, and please you, and love you."

"And pumpkin pies and doughnuts all the year round," rallied Alfred, gaily.

"Yes, all the time, dear, if you wish," replied Sarah, humbly and gratefully.

"Only in a little better home," said Alfred. "I have been away on account of a legacy left by a relative. It means less toll and finer surroundings. We won't be too grand, though. There must always be your famous pumpkin pies and doughnuts on bill of fare."

(Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman.)

MADE THE JOKE COMPLETE

Mrs. Brown Took Advice That Was Good, and Also Had a Little Fun Out of Incident.

Mrs. Brown, telephoning to a friend one morning, happened to say: "I have such a bad sore throat. I'm afraid I cannot go to that dinner party tomorrow night."

Just then something went wrong with the connection, and she heard a strange voice break in: "Gargle your throat with baking soda, and I think you will be able to go to your dinner."

"Who is this speaking?" asked Mrs. Brown, startled.

"Oh, that you will never know," answered the voice.

"Mrs. Brown was greatly amused, and decided to try the remedy. Her throat improved and she went to the party. During dinner she chanced to overhear the gentleman opposite say to his neighbor:

"I had an amusing experience the other morning. I was telephoning and the wires became crossed. I suddenly heard a lady's voice say: 'I have such a bad sore throat. I'm afraid I cannot go to that dinner party tomorrow night.'"

"Who—who is this speaking?" came an astonished voice from the other end of the wire.

"Oh, that you will never know," answered Mrs. Brown, laughing, and rang off.

SHOWS SHADOW OF HAIR

Blightest Vibration Affects Heart Beat Recording Instruments

The heart department of the London Hospital has recently been placed under ground, as the slightest vibration affects the extremely delicate instruments used in recording heart beats.

By certain of these instruments various forms of heart disease have been diagnosed long before they could be heard by the stethoscope. When the heart beats it has been found that it gives off minute electric currents, and by proper arrangement these currents are made to cause a fine hair of glass, coated with silver to vibrate. These vibrations are made to take place in front of the lens of a powerful arc lamp and to throw a shadow on a sensitized film.

When this film is developed a tracing is obtained caused by the shadow of the hair and from this shadow valuable inferences can be drawn. The apparatus is connected by wires to some of the beds in the hospital.

TWO WORDS TO SAVE GUELPH

Picture a thriving city of 5,000 prosperous, busy, intelligent Canadians—such a city, say, as Guelph.

Think of this city's busy stores, its thriving trade; figure up how much food and clothes, and furniture, and carpets, and gloves, and drugs, and hardware its people buy; consider the demand for its factories for machinery, supplies and raw materials; and of its residents for all the luxuries and raw materials—

In a word—disregard entirely, if you will, what such a community means to Canada in terms of contented, happy, prosperous, patriotic people and consider it only as an additional market for the goods you sell—count its actual dollars and cents value to you as a customer who buys your goods—

If Guelph were menaced by a frightful disaster—torpedo, flood, or fire—that would wipe it off the face of the earth—and if it were in your power to save Guelph from destruction, merely by remembering to say two words—would you, say them?

Would it be worth your while as a patriotic Canadian to save such a city to Canada? Would it be worth your while as a keen business man to save such a market for your goods?

Save Your Own City. Well, it is in your power to save a city the size of Guelph for Canada and a market the size of Guelph for yourself by remembering and saying two words—nothing else, not a dollar's cost nor a moment's inconvenience.

A moment—to explain how and why. Then commences one of the most ingenious and compelling arguments for "Made-in-Canada" goods. The statistics of the paper making industry in Canada, with a general description of the industry and its possibilities in Canada is worked out, which shows that there is \$6,000,000 worth of foreign paper that Canadian business men are buying in preference to Canadian paper every year.

It is in varieties and grades that can be and are being produced to better advantage by Canadian mills than by those in other countries.

This is not due to any superiority in the foreign product—and certainly not to any lower price, because a duty is paid on every pound. It is simply due to the fact that Canadian business men have not taken the trouble to ask for paper made in Canada, or to acquaint themselves with the fact that Canadian paper is better, quality for quality, and cheaper, price for price, than imported brands.

By the time paper gets to the ultimate consumer, in the form of letter-heads, blank forms, booklets, etc., it represents only a small portion of the whole cost of these articles.

In consequence, the consumer, for years, been in the habit of asking for or accepting certain long-established and well-known brands—or water marks—of foreign make. He continues to use these brands, without troubling to think either if the paper is Canadian-made, or if it is the best paper that the same money will buy.

In many cases, he does not specify at all, but accepts whatever his printer, book-binder or lithographer offers him.

Against the six million a year in human terms. It means 50,000 tons of paper—the product of 17 mills, employing 3,000 workmen, each supporting a family of from two to four persons. It means the purchase of \$5,000,000 worth of raw materials, machinery, helping, oils, fuel and manufacturing supplies; the production of these materials gives jobs to 1,500 additional men, each of whom has a family to eat and drink and wear things. It means an active employment of 10 millions in capital.

A Lesson For All. In a word, it means the creation of a thriving city the size of Guelph—the addition of 15,000 prosperous citizens to those who buy your goods and contribute to the general weal of your country. It makes no difference that all these people would not be concentrated in one town. They would be in Canada and their money would be spent for Canadian goods.

And that is how, by remembering to say two words, you can help to save a Canadian city the size of Guelph from a destruction more complete than any wrought by flood, fire or tornado.

The words are the brand name of the paper made by the firm. There is a lesson in this for every Canadian citizen who wishes to see his own home town advance. Buy from your local merchants; use the factory products of your own town wherever possible, and where what you want is not made in your own town buy what is made in Canada before you send your money abroad!

A Republic. "If your daughter must take music lessons, let her learn the organ."

Why the organ instead of the piano? "Because organ playing does have some stops about it."

Restful Neighborhood. Suburban—Believe Swampthorpe is suburban. Since we have lived out there my wife can scarcely speak above a whisper.

Henpeck—Do you suppose I could find a house there?

RETAIL MERCHANTS AND "MADE-IN-CANADA" POLICY

Patriotism and Self-Interest Prompt Sale of Home Made Articles—Reduce Unemployment and Charity

Practical action by the Quebec branch of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada was taken at a meeting held in Montreal immediately after the outbreak of the war.

The following letter from the Quebec Secretary of the Association, Mr. J. A. Beaudry, offers good advice to the retailer and his customer alike. Every Canadian housewife should bear in mind this timely statement when she goes into the corner store to make her next purchase.

For years past, millions of dollars worth of goods have been imported into Canada from the countries involved in the war. These importations have now practically stopped, and may not be resumed for a very considerable period. The consequence is that the price of all imported goods has very materially increased, and will continue to increase in proportion to the excess of the demand upon the supply, and we shall not be surprised to see the supply completely exhausted within a very short time. This fact is creating some concern in the minds of the public, who seem to believe that the merchant is responsible for such an increase.

We think it would be advisable for you to point out to your customers that in their purchases they should give preference to goods made in Canada, which would avoid paying such high prices, and would help to keep the Canadian factories busy, thereby giving employment to Canadians who, at this particular time, are so much in need of earning as much as possible.

To encourage home industries is a good policy at all times, but should be acted upon at this trying period for self-preservation, and we strongly suggest that you co-operate with your customers in this matter, thereby doing your share in educating the public to this end, and by so doing, greatly oblige.

Yours truly, The Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, Inc. J. A. Beaudry, Secretary for the Province of Quebec

Every dollar the Canadian householder spends for Canadian goods will lessen the demands from the unemployed for relief during the next few months.

"MADE-IN-WINNIPEG"

Simple Maxims Which Every Western Community Can Adopt For Its Use

During the "Made-in-Winnipeg" week, organized by the enterprising Industrial Commissioner of the Western metropolises in May last, many of us who deal with good results have been business men of Winnipeg whose co-operation made the exhibition such a huge success.

The following are a few mottoes which can be adopted with slight change for use in every Western community.

It isn't always the sky-scraper that makes the city. A factory with a big payroll will do twice as much.

Become impressed with the real, true downright duty you owe your city in patronizing home industry. After all is said and done, the full dinner-pail is the prosperity sign of a live city.

Winnipeg believes self-preservation to be the first law of nature, and therefore welcomes the "Made in Winnipeg" Week, advocating home industries, the first law of a city's solid development.

Winnipeg believes that no city can continue growth upon sound foundation without industry. It is the city of manufacturing that forges ahead.

Winnipeg knows that the way to build up a local industry is to buy of its wares. It is a duty citizens owe to the community. Buy the product of home labor, home capital and home industry.

Winnipeg realizes that there are eighteen thousand people employed in manufacturing goods right here in the city, and that if you can double the number and have the money that these people earn spent right here, it goes to help the prosperity of all.

Winnipeg knows that the purchase of every \$1,000 of goods, made in Winnipeg instead of purchasing outside, means the addition of one person to the city instead of supporting him elsewhere.

Comets in War Time The curious are noting that in the factory products of your own town comets have been visible in the Russian dominions only eleven times, but that in our time such an appearance has coincided with great wars in which Russia has been engaged. The only comets that have been plainly visible every time Russia has been at war for four centuries were the Turkish campaign of 1877 and the war with Japan, though in the latter case a faint comet became visible in January, 1904.

Delavans' comet, recently discovered, keeps up a record very nearly to the comet of 1812, the year of Russia's great naval victory against Napoleon. The present comet will remain visible for about the same period of the year as the comet of 1812.

COLD WEATHER CLOTHING

Awaits You in Endless Variety

Furs Woolens Footwear

FUR VALUES EXTRAORDINARY

Beaver Sets, \$60.00

A smart set of plucked Beaver—Long street stole, two yards long, trimmed at ends with knotted silk fringe; large pillow muff. Set lined brown satin.

Grey Wolf Set, \$50.00

An elegant set of grey wolf; trimmed natural heads, tails and paws; both throw and muff large size; lined throughout grey satin.

Novelty Sets, \$25.00

Choice of three sets, each different; Throws and Muffs, trimmed heads and tails; large pieces; will have to be seen to be appreciated.

Blue Wolf Sets, \$13.00

A smart Blue Wolf Set—Large pillow shaped Muff; long, wide, straight Throw; grey satin lining.

Canadian Rat Set, \$65.00

Wide, long, straight Scarf, finished at ends with tails; large pillow Muff; lined satin; beautifully finished.

Marmot Mink Muff, \$10, \$12 & \$18

Marmot Mink Muff, large pillow; some plain, and some trimmed tails and paws.

Black Hare Muffs, \$3.50, 4.50, 5.50, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and \$12.50

Black Hare Throws, \$2.50, 2.95, 3.50, 4.00, 5.50, 6.00 and 7.50

Child's White Thibet Sets, \$7.50 and 9.25

Child's White Hare Sets, \$4.00

Child's Minerva Sets, 85c.

FROST-PROOF FOOTWEAR

Men's All Felt Boots, heavy, solid, pressed felt sole, sizes 6 to 13 \$2.45

Men's All Felt Boots, heavy felt soles, leather covered vamp and quarter 3.25

Men's All Felt Boots, felt soles with asbestos covering, rubber heel, leather covered quarters 4.00

Men's All Felt Boots, all leather covered, felt soles 3.65

Women's All Felt Boots 2.15

Women's All Felt Boots, with leather covered vamp 2.45

Women's Felt Lined Boots, leather soles 1.95

Women's Wool Lined Boots with leather soles, very warm 2.15

Boys' All Felt Boots, felt sole with leather covered toe caps 1.75

Youths' All Felt Boots, felt sole and leather covered toe caps 1.75

Misses' All Felt Boots, felt soles, and leather covered toe cap 1.60

Children's, same as above 1.10

Infants' Brown or Black Felt Boots, leather covered toe caps. Sizes 3 to 7 1.10

High Top, Brown Felt Boot, felt sole, leather vamp, quarter faced, collar around top, Infants, 4 to 7, \$1.75 Child's, 8 to 10, \$2.20

High Top, Red, All Felt Boots, with white felt soles, Infants, 4 to 7, \$1.00 Child's, 8 to 10, \$1.75

One-Third Off the Price of All Hats in the Millinery Section

We Appreciate Your Hearty Expression of Appreciation

Our Anniversary Event this year was the largest Sale Day we have ever had, and while we had nineteen people serving, it was absolutely impossible to do our customers justice—consequently the sale on Friday for the benefit of the disappointed ones.

For various reasons, we have found the 9th of November a very unsatisfactory sale date, the Anniversary Sale will therefore be discontinued, but there will be an Appreciation Sale each year on an advertised date, which will offer the same money-saving opportunities in the same spirit.

THE W. E. LLOYD CO'Y, LIMITED.

CITY COUNCIL

The first regular meeting of the Council for November was held in the Council Chamber on Thursday, November 12th. Mayor Carswell presided, the members present being Aldermen Botterill, Lord, Smith, Watson, Carswell and Cooke.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was read from H. H. Gaetz, President of the Men's Brotherhood, asking for the use of the City Hall on Sunday afternoons from 3.30 to 6 p.m.

It was shown during the discussion that the object of the meetings would be for the betterment of the citizens and that it was strictly non-denominational.

Mayor Carswell pointed out that if the hall was to be of benefit to the citizens, he knew of no better purpose for which it could be used, though if it entailed extra expense the users should pay for it.

Moved by Aldermen Botterill and Smith, and carried—That the request of H. H. Gaetz, contained in his letter of the 11th inst., be granted, at the pleasure of the Council.

A letter was received from the Women's Institute, thanking the Council for the grant of \$50 for relief purposes, which they would endeavor to use to the best advantage. Letters dated October 29th and November 9th were received from Greene & Payne re. Dominion Express Co. taxation. Filed.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the British Empire Industrial League, requesting the Mayor to take steps for the formation of a branch in Red Deer, pointing out some advantages to be gained. Referred to Board of Trade.

A letter re. closer community settlement plan was received from the Board of Trade, Regina, stating that a general conference would be held at Regina, November 24th, and asking that a representative from Red Deer be present. Filed.

Letters re. debentures were received from W. L. McKinnon & Co., Regina, Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto, Financial Post, and McNeil & Young, Toronto.

P. E. Kent, of North Red Deer, wrote the Council asking for a rebate of \$10 over charge for license. Moved by Aldermen Lord and Carswell—That P. E. Kent's application for refund of \$10 overcharge in license fee be granted. Carried.

N. D. Keith, President of the Alberta Ladies' College, wrote the Council re. the matter of dedication of a strip of land south of the college property, and the account against them for \$69.70, asked that the matter be left over until the 13th of November.

The Commissioners were instructed to ask for a settlement immediately after the 19th.

The Board of Railway Commissioners wrote re. Express Company's delivery limits at Red Deer. Greene & Payne advised the Council that the case Trimble vs. Red Deer, would be before the Supreme Court on November 10th. The case was, however, held over to the spring sessions, owing to illness of Engineer Dave.

Chief Meeres notified the Council that the Fire Brigade were holding a concert on December 1st for the purpose of raising funds to cover some necessary expenditures, and the patriotic fund, and asked for the use of the city hall. Granted.

Letters were received from the Provincial Medical Officer of Health, and R. B. Owens, Provincial Sanitary Engineer, re. meeting with Commissioners re. the plans drawn up by Engineer Dave for city coverage. Filed.

1913 ASSESSMENT OF N.E. QUARTER 7-38-27.

The Federal Investors' Corporation objected to the assessment of the above lands on a lot basis, as the land had never been subdivided, and suggested the average of 1912 and 1914 assessment as an amicable adjustment.

R. L. Gaetz wrote the Council, enclosing a letter from the registrar concerning a transfer covering the most easterly 25 feet of lot 7, and all lots 8 and 9, in block C, Plan K-1, from L. M. Gaetz to M. G. Gaetz. It was necessary to get the Council's consent owing to there being no lane at the rear.

Moved by Aldermen Cooke and Botterill—That the request of R. L. Gaetz for the consent of the Council to the registration of lots 6, 7, 8 and 9, in block C, be granted, as owing to the topography of the lots it is impracticable to have a lane in the rear. Carried.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The Commissioners brought in the following report:

We recommend that the following rebates of water frontage tax be made. These were paid in 1913 and water rates were also paid. Mrs. H. W. Trimble \$3.15, Miss S. Patterson \$2.50, Geo. Mathewson \$5.00.

We have spent \$166.00 on improvements to the hospital grounds, besides the time of the foreman and team. The work has been well done, and is a great improvement to the grounds, besides assisting some needy workers.

We submit herewith monthly reports of the following:

COAL!

A1 Domestic Lump Coal. \$5.00 per Ton (Delivered)

Cash only

A. CLUTTERBUCK

Phone 10

ports of the Medical Health Officer, Fire Chief, Chief of Police, License Inspector and Market Superintendent.

We submit herewith statement of receipts and disbursements for October.

We recommend that the annual ratepayers' meeting be held Friday, December 4th.

We submit by-law to hold the annual elections.

We submit accounts for your authorization to pay. We cannot recommend the payment of the account of D. A. Lamont, as we cannot find that the work done was authorized by the city.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. N. CARSWELL, A. T. STEPHENSON, Commissioners.

The report was adopted as amended.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were passed:

H. Brown \$8.00, October wages providing a polling place at sheet No. 2 15.75, Day Hardware Co. 7.52, Stearns Laundry 1.50, Latimer & Botterill 11.25, E. C. Neilson 4.75, Hargrave & Frimling 1.50, Broughton & Son 5.00, Cushing Bros. 24.12, S. Millman 5.00, Smith & Gaetz 7.26, Western Gen. Elect. 21.82, Mrs. F. Shaw 3.40, Jas. Cruickshank 1.00, Jos. Wallace 7.00, A. T. Morris 100.00, City of Red Deer 1228.37, H. Brown 9.50, Bank of Commerce 331.11, Howson & Son 34.65, T. A. Gaetz 1.50, E. G. Johns & Co. 6.00, Gaetz-Cornett Co. 2.40, Hawkins & Co. 3.50, Wm. Spring 10.00, J. Halstead 13.00, News Publishing Co. 3.00, C. Wong 2.25.

Moved by Aldermen Cooke and Watson, and carried—That the Commissioners be instructed to pay Seymour & Dave \$400, provided that a satisfactory agreement can be secured from them.

By-law No. 360, for the purpose of providing a polling place at sheet No. 2 15.75, Day Hardware Co. 7.52, Stearns Laundry 1.50, Latimer & Botterill 11.25, E. C. Neilson 4.75, Hargrave & Frimling 1.50, Broughton & Son 5.00, Cushing Bros. 24.12, S. Millman 5.00, Smith & Gaetz 7.26, Western Gen. Elect. 21.82, Mrs. F. Shaw 3.40, Jas. Cruickshank 1.00, Jos. Wallace 7.00, A. T. Morris 100.00, City of Red Deer 1228.37, H. Brown 9.50, Bank of Commerce 331.11, Howson & Son 34.65, T. A. Gaetz 1.50, E. G. Johns & Co. 6.00, Gaetz-Cornett Co. 2.40, Hawkins & Co. 3.50, Wm. Spring 10.00, J. Halstead 13.00, News Publishing Co. 3.00, C. Wong 2.25.

Moved by Aldermen Cooke and Watson, and carried—That the Commissioners be instructed to pay Seymour & Dave \$400, provided that a satisfactory agreement can be secured from them.

NOMINATION DAY.

The day for nominating Mayor, Council and School Trustees was fixed for Monday, December 7th. Polling day if necessary will be Monday, December 14th.

BONE OF CONTENTION.

Clause four in the Commissioners' report, asking for a janitor to be appointed at the rate of \$25 per month to look after the heating of the City Hall, came in for keen discussion.

Alderman Watson said he did not see the need of it. There were paid firemen whose duty it was to look after the heating. He had taken a look at the heating plant and found parts of it in a deplorable condition, and should be better looked after.

The automatic hot water regulator seemed to be disconnected entirely. He thought the fire chief, who had engineer's papers, should be able to fix this.

Alderman Cooke thought the fire chief should be responsible. He had two paid men there, and it should be an easy matter for them to attend to. He did not see how they could expect a man to stay around day and night for \$25 a month.

There were always some firemen there who could attend to it.

Alderman Lord said it appeared to him that the Fire Brigade was not under the control of the Council as it should be, and it looked as if they were trying to push the work on to someone else's shoulders.

Mayor Carswell said he thought enough money was being paid to have the work done, but it was necessary to have some one man responsible for it.

The Commissioners were eventually instructed to take the matter up with Chief Meeres and report back to Council.

POLICE REPORT.

There were only five arrests during the month. Drunk and incapable three, vagrancy one, theft one. In the latter case the accused was sent for trial. One prosecution took place under the barbers' early closing by-law.

L. Mathewson having given contradictory reasons as to how he became the possessor of a heavy skin, the same was confiscated.

Doors unlocked 7, are lights unlit 12, summons served 2. Lost and stolen goods amounted to \$46.00. Recovered \$22.50. Persons giving bond for a night, 35. Amount of monies collected \$21.

BARBERS' BY-LAW A FAILURE.

In continuation of his report the Chief of Police drew the Council's attention to the unsatisfactory working of the Barbers' by-law, quoting the difficulties met in the case brought before the magistrates recently. He asked that the Council give him further directions on the matter.

LICENSE INSPECTOR'S REPORT

The following licenses have been duly collected and handed over to the city treasury:

James Davidson, drayman, \$5.00; L. Prentice, drayman, \$5.00; Presbyterian Church, \$5.00; Spencer & Logan, fruit, \$12.50.

FIRE BRIGADE REPORT.

Four regular practices were held during the month with an average attendance of 16.5.

No false alarms. There was one fire at which 14 men attended. The fire was in North Red Deer at the residence of Mrs. Markle. Here Kent had given instructions to have a bill of the coats sent in to the village of North Red Deer, and he (Chief Meeres) awaited instructions as to the advisability of doing so. A horse has been secured to take

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It cures the itching, swelling, pain, shape bleeding and keeps away. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Grocers.

Zam-Buk

the place of the Pilot horse, which was turned out for the winter, being stabled at night. The fire alarm had been tested every week, being equipped with new batteries in the fire hall, and is working satisfactorily. Weigh scale receipts, \$68.85. H. Meeres, Chief.

PUBLIC MARKET REPORT.

The market had not been so well patronized by the farmers during the past month, owing to threshing operations, with the exception of the last market day, which was a great improvement. The Market Board met the farmers and arranged with them to continue the market during the winter months, providing it was possible to open the building, and the market to open at 10 instead of 9 a.m.

James Mann, Superintendent. A motion was made to the effect that W. Scott, of the Fire Brigade, who was going to the war, be given his job back on return, was granted unanimously.

Alderman Botterill again raised the question of the unjust manner in which ratepayers had to pay their water for the water rate if they were unfortunate enough to be unable to pay their taxes by December 31st. Commissioner Stephenson pointed out that it was owing to the wording of the act, and his hands were tied in the matter.

The Commissioners, however, will take it up with the solicitors and report to the Council.

Alderman Cooke suggested that the yearly rebate be got out and placed in the hands of the ratepayers some days previous to the public meeting to give them a chance of getting the rebate.

This will be done if possible.

Alderman Watson, referring to the test of the hydrants on the fair grounds, understood that Chief Meeres was not satisfied with the pressure he had put on, and pointed out that he had given all the pressure asked, though he had valued it to put on 75 lbs. pressure unless the air was first let out of the hydrant. He illustrated a case in which the water had burst through this not being done. Both Commissioners thought Alderman Watson was under a misapprehension on the matter, so they had not the impression from Chief Meeres' report on the matter.

Letter from Capt. Stirling

Headquarters, Southern Command, Salisbury.

October 23rd, 1914.

Dear Mr. Carswell,—

I have been meaning these last three months to ask you to change the address for "News." Will you kindly have it sent to the above.

The Canadians began to arrive here last Saturday, and on Sunday I went out with the General to see the Princess Pat C.I.I. Col. Farquhar, the Duke's Military Secretary is commanding them, and his Aide-de-camp Capt. Bull, who came with him to Red Deer, is the Adjutant. I also saw two friends among the troops, Leach, of Calgary, and Hetherington, whom I knew in Nova Scotia. They all seemed fit and well. Lord Roberts is down to-day to pay them a visit, and next week we have the King and Queen coming. These are busy times, and no mistake, but I'm afraid the majority of the people don't realize war is going on, and they won't until we have a few Zeppelins or a raid. It would be the best thing that could happen.

I go about a great deal with the General, and see the new armies in the making, the coast defences, the hospitals and overseas forces. Activity is tremendous, and Sir John Jackson, with whom I travelled to Canada last year when he was taking over the contract for the Vancouver harbor, is raising vast wooden cities everywhere to accommodate the troops. Yesterday I was at the flying school and had a delightful trip in a Henry Farman aeroplane. I hope by the time you get this letter I shall be in France. I don't think the Canadians will go for another two months.

Yours sincerely,

REGINALD STERLING.

Report of Dairy Commissioner

(Crowded out last week)

The report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1914, has just been issued.

This report deals with the progress of dairying, the expanding home market, the export trade, the importation of New Zealand butter and the work of the Prince and Beane Dairy stations, of the extension of markets division, of the fruit division, and of the division of cold storage.

In the appendices, of which there are eight, the reports of the chiefs of the various divisions are given. These include many details illustrative not only of their work, but of the progress being made in dairying, marketing, storing and shipping of fruit.

This report, which is issued as Sessional Paper No. 154, is a volume of 112 pages. Copies are available upon application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

BUDGET of BARGAINS

To Continue for the Balance of the Month. These SNAPS are being picked up rapidly, so **DON'T WAIT.**

Ladies' Fur Coats

We have a few left.

1 only Canadian Rat Coat	Reg. \$85.00 for 38.00
1 only Mink Marmot	Reg. 75.00 for 65.00
1 only Canadian Rat	Reg. 115.00 for 100.00
1 only	Reg. 125.00 for 100.00

These are genuine snaps and if you are interested see them soon.

Children's Hoods

A Few White Bearskin Hoods and Tams. To clear out, Reg. 1.00 to 1.50 for 25c.

Ladies' Sweaters

A few very heavy fancy sweaters, to clear, all good colors, Reg. 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 for 5.25

Ladies' Waists

Man tailored shirt waists, fine cambric, beautifully made, Reg. 2.00, 2.25 and 2.50 for 1.00

Ladies' Collar Pins

Enamelled goods in pretty colors Reg. 50c. for 25c.

Millinery

A table of trimmed hats, new and up-to-date for 1.95

Wings and Mounts

A selection of these goods for re-trimming, worth many times the price 25c.

Friday Specials

FOR ONE DAY ONLY

Ladies' Underwear

VESTS AND DRAWERS—Beautiful All Wool, soft and warm,

Reg. \$1.50 & 1.60 for \$1.00

Sheeting

Bleached Sheeting, twilled or plain, 2 yds. and 2½ yds. wide,

Reg. 35c. & 45c., for 25c.

Towels

Turkish Towels, natural color and red

Reg. 40c. for 25c. pair

GROCERY SPECIALS

Sugar, 20 lbs.

\$1.60

Economy Flour, 98 lbs.

\$3.10

Seal of Alberta, 98 lbs.

\$3.35

Pastes, Reg. 25c.

2 for 35c.

Comb Honey

25c.

Small's Maple Syrup, gal.,

Reg. \$1.50 for \$1.00

Oranges, doz.

35c. & 25c.

Bananas, doz.

25c.

Cranberries

3 lbs. for 35c.

Table Salt, 3 lb. bag

5c.

Specials for Friday and Saturday

Minto Soda Biscuits, 2½ lbs. package

20c.

Cleanser, Reg. 10c.

5c.

McLean Bros.,

THE BUSY STORE

RED DEER, ALTA.

BIRTHS.

At Red Deer, Thursday, November 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Hamblly, a daughter.

At Red Deer, Wednesday, November 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Bickley, a daughter.

At Red Deer, Friday, November 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. D. McKenzie, a daughter.

CUTTERS FOR SALE.

Strayed from Balmoral range, about August 20th, one yearling

heifer, all red, except lower half on
tail, part Jersey; also one yearling
steer, all light red, branded 4 M
with half diamond underneath on
ribs. Also one spotted red and white
cow with short stubby horns; no
visible brand. Apply C. WHITE or
C. HIGGS.

Red Deer, Nov: 18; 3w1.

SMITH & GAETZ
The Hardware People

HAROLD J. SNELL
Jeweller and Optician
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

west Lumber Co. North Red Deer, and removed to the coast some time ago. He has a number of friends here who will be sorry to hear of

H. H. HUMBER
Graduate of Chicago Ophthalmic College

GAETZ-GORNETT DRUG AND BOOK CO.